

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
This paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The



People.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. VIII-NO. 30.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 23, 1898.

PRICE 2 CENTS

VIRGINIA'S VOICE.

Capitalism and Its Political Machines Arraigned.

The Object of the War-Increased Capitalist Plunder by Proletariat Suffering-Whither the Machine-Displaced Workmen are Going-On to the 100,000!

We, the Socialist Labor party of the Third Congressional District of Virginia, in nominating Comrade John J. Quantz as our candidate for United States Congress from the above district, present to our fellow wage-workers the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, 1. That we declare unflinching allegiance to the principles set forth in the National Platform of our party.

2. That we denounce in strongest terms the cold-blooded policy of our central government, which, under the false cry of humanity and at the bidding of their master, the capitalist class, plunged our country into war, causing thereby untold suffering and misery, besides the loss of very many valuable lives, in order that the capitalist manufacturers and merchants, both Republicans and Democrats, might reap a golden harvest by the appropriation of property which justly belongs to the people of the conquered territories, and also opening up new markets whereby they may be able to dispose of the surplus wealth created by the workers and kept back by the capitalist owner of the tool, who sponges upon everything except a small pittance, which he leaves to the wealth-producing worker, in order that he (the worker) may exist and propagate his kind for future exploitation by the same capitalist or his children.

3. That, as the machine has wrenched the tools from the independent handy-craftsman, driven millions of superfluous workmen out on the streets, subjecting those whose presence is necessary to the successful operation of the machine to the most degrading form of slavery, viz., wage-slavery; and further, that as the introduction of the machine has in many instances rendered great strength in the operator thereof an unnecessary qualification, the capitalist, ever watchful of his own interests, has ruthlessly invaded the homes of the wage-workers, destroyed the harmony thereof by tearing the babe from the breast of its mother, throwing it into the hands of strangers in day nurseries, while the mother, along with her other tenderlings, are remorselessly driven by the whip of starvation into the factory to be ground into profits for the owner thereof, and, by reason of their cheap-labor power, man, the once-strong mainstay of the family and home, is now subsiding in idleness all over the country or groveling in the foul-smelling bed of a Shookoe creek; and, further, that as all business is engaged in for profit, not for pleasure, no laws can so long as the present system exists be passed or reforms instituted which will compel the manufacturer or merchant to hire labor superfluous to his business, therefore the only means whereby civilization may be saved and the workers fully employed is by the whole people owning and operating collectively the tools of production and distribution (the land and machinery), and by producing for use and not for profit, ensure to all those willing to work enjoyment to the fullest extent of their God-given right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

4. And whereas there is in our midst to-day, and has been for many years, an organized gang of political and labor misleaders who, by false teaching, have befuddled the minds of the workers to such an extent as to render them almost incapable of perceiving the truth; therefore be it resolved, that we denounce all such misleaders as being unworthy the trust and confidence of all honest workmen, and that we hereby challenge them to meet us in open debate, and there show cause why they should not be kicked down and out by an awakened and justly-angered proletariat, who, on slowly uplifting their weary and almost hopeless gaze from that murky, loathsome and foul-smelling pit of economic rubbish into which these misleaders have plunged them, hail with joy the clear, steady and penetrating search-light of economic science and knowledge which is ever held out to their gaze by the American wing of the International Socialist party, that great and rapidly increasing army of class-conscious, revolutionary workmen who, in every country of this civilized world, are marching with closed ranks and steady tread to the final overthrow of our modern system of capitalism by the all-powerful weapon of a freeman, the Socialist ballot.

The Standard Oil investigation, that has been going on in this city, brings out into relief more than one thing that only the blind will fail to notice, and that the seeing will not fail to memorize and act upon.

The Ohio Courts have been snubbed by the Standard Oil magnates; these are located here; and an investigation "in contempt" has been set on foot. Rockefeller and his pals were summoned, and appeared. The investigation was proceeding swimmingly, when suddenly it came to a dead stop. Certain books, in the keeping of officers of the Trust, were needed. They were ordered to be produced; but these officers, upon whom the subpoenas had to be served, suddenly vanished; no search could produce them. And there you are.

Among the officers who have eluded the law is Wardwell—the Prohibitionist leader. Thus we have Reps, Dems, and Prohibs at their trick of "abiding by the law."

ROUTED IN DEBATE.

Job Harriman, California's S. L. P. Standard Bearer, Routs a Capitalist Professor.

Comrade Job Harriman, our candidate for Governor, lectured at Stanford University, Sept. 28. He outlined the development of the tool of production and showed how the powerful machines of to-day split Society wide open, putting on the one side the toolless workers and on the other the tool-owning non-workers. He proved clearly that their interests were antagonistic and that between them a constant battle raged whose varying fortunes were indicated by the fluctuations of the wages-point. Not only does production for sale force individuals into the competitive industrial strife, but also thrusts whole nations into war that they may control the market. To remedy this, Capitalism must be abolished. Society must take possession of the means of production and distribution and use them for the benefit of all.

After the lecture questions were allowed, and then the fun began. One student thought it was necessary to change the hearts of men. "But," said Comrade Harriman, "one wicked man would be able to gather to himself power by exploiting his help to the limit and would soon force all others to do likewise or close up."

Another thought "the scheme beautiful, but impossible," because people were guided by self-interest. "That's just what we bank on," was the reply: "If we had a proposition that was not going to benefit a great majority, we would expect to fail. The self-interest of the proletariat is a sure pathway to Socialism."

Here the head of the Economic Department took a hand in the controversy. Said he to Comrade Harriman: "You say, brains or not, power accumulates and gathers momentum; is it not true that it is the brains of society that get control of the capital?" To this precious bit of capitalist conceit Harriman answered that, given equal power, i. e., capital, the best brain will win and get it all; but that, as a matter of fact, inferior brains frequently get control over enough capital to overpower the brightest intellects and drag them, captives, at its chariot wheels. A fool with money can buy brains to think for him. In the competitive market the cheapest seller wins. This cheapness means little labor embodied, i. e., the use of machinery. The more perfect the tool, the cheaper the goods. Advantage comes not from brains, but from capital; and he cited many instances to prove the unit by facts.

The learned President, Dr. Jordan, seeing his economical man Friday thus squashed, thought it necessary to take up the cudgels for capitalism. To appreciate the result one should understand the character of Dr. Jordan. He is a "scientist"; not a "philosopher." He believes in "facts"; not in "theories." He demands demonstrated propositions, and rejects reason by comparison or inference. "Where will you get your brains to manage affairs under Socialism?" he began. "The brains are here now," answered Comrade Harriman. "I don't imagine that they will disappear. Men will not become idiots because they are given a chance to live decently." "I don't know," responded the Professor, "there would not be the incentive there now is and brains would perish of atrophy." "My dear sir," was the reply, "the incentive you speak of is money, the power of wealth to gain which men are supposed in your question to devote the best efforts. You recognize with the bald statement the untruth of the proposition. Here in this university are men of brains who do not devote their time to wealth accumulation, but to science, hoping thus to win reverence and love from the people. Fame is the real incentive. Honor the position of being revered and respected, that is the incentive. However, you can choose. Capitalism evolves by survival of the fittest, its money-grubbers. Socialism, by the same process, those devoted to the commonweal. For Capitalism Hanna, Carnegie, the type of Plugman. For Socialism Agassiz, Darwin, Huxley, the scientists and philosophers. We remove the struggle from physical plane to intellectual plane, but do not abolish it."

"Well, municipal enterprises are not well managed, nor have communistic societies ever prospered, even allowing for outside competition." This was the broadside next fired by the Professor.

"That is a question of fact," responded our comrade, "let us see whose position the facts support." He then gave numerous instances and illustrations that had come under his own personal observation, showing the better action of the collectively than of private enterprise. "You are fortunately situated in Los Angeles if all that is so," was Dr. Jordan's reply to cover up the retreat he was making. "No more so than the whole nation in the Post-office or many other States and towns in their collective industries." Then he proceeded with more instances and statistics to overwhelm the Dr. with facts turning defeat into rout. And there is no reason why the people can't weave cloth as well as they do bake pie, or manage the railroad as they run the P. O., or engage in any other industry now carried on privately. To all of which the man of facts, the Professor of Science, could only meekly respond: "I don't think so."

The feeling of the Socialists, who attend the University, was one of joyous triumph. Winless victory perched upon our standards. Many students have since admitted to the humble scribe that the capitalistic arguments were made foolish and their erstwhile idol, the man of facts, lay shattered in the dust. Harriman used his own weapons and the same style of fence, and completely defeated him.

THE FIRM OF REP & DEM,

OR HOW TO CATCH THE BEAR.

Query for the Next Bear-Catch on November 8:
Does the Bear Like It?

The way South-American Indians go about it to catch honey-bears is highly interesting. They don't shoot the animal, or bring him down in hand-to-hand combat—that is too risky. The way they go about it is this:

They first take possession of a honey-comb, then they find the tracks of a bear, and then they look for some conveniently situated trunk of a tree along or near the bear's path. The honey-comb is fastened to the trunk of the tree at an elevation that the bear, standing on his hind legs, can conveniently reach. That done, they get a good stout beam, and fasten it ingeniously from some overhanging branch, in such a way that it swings easily by the middle, one end always landing just above the honey-comb. All that then remains to be done is to watch developments in hiding: the bear will himself knock himself senseless, and thus lay himself helpless at his captors' feet.

At the earliest dawn, when the rising sun tips the eastern skies, the bear will come ambling along; he smells the honey; locates it; rises on his haunches to lick the honey out of the comb; but finds ingress barred by one end of the beam. With one paw, he thrusts that end of the beam aside, and sticks his head in. But, the end of the beam that had hung over the comb being thrust aside, and the beam being fastened by the middle, the other end lands over the comb, and gives the bear a crack alongside his head. The bear pulls back; again thrusts aside that new end of the beam; again puts in its head; and is again hit by the first end of the beam that is made to swing back by the very thrust that sent off the other end. The bear gets angry. He gives a harder push to the end of the beam that has hit him again and is again over the comb. The harder thrust brings back the other end of the beam with stronger force, giving a harder blow to the bear's head. The bear gets more and more riled; he thrusts off with ever increasing force and with ever quicker strokes the end of the beam that hits him and then settles down over the comb. The greater the force with which his thrusts are imparted the harder are the blows his head gets by the swinging around of the opposite end of the beam, and the quicker his strokes, the more rapid is the succession of the blows he receives. This he keeps up for quite a while, until, dazed by the blows he has been giving himself, he drops senseless. The hunters then come forward and dispatch him without trouble or danger.

This bear is a dullard, is he not, to be thus virtually made his own executioner? No doubt. And yet the spectacle that the working class of our own country has been presenting for the last fourteen years on election forcibly recalls the spectacle presented by the bear.

The Republican party had been in power over twenty years. The furor of the Civil War and the following fever of "Reconstruction" had drawn the workers' attention away from their own declining condition. Gradually, as things got worse and worse, and the Civil War and Reconstruction faded away in the distance, the working class began to awake to a realization of their stress. The honey-comb of the Nation's prosperity, filled up brimful by themselves, was inaccessible to them. Instinct told them that the seat of the evil was in politics. They saw over the honey-comb, barring their access to its honey, the Republican party in power. By 1884 their anger was considerably aroused, and that year they thrust the Republican party aside.

Access to the honey-comb was now thought free. But was it? Our working class found itself in the fix of the bear. What barred their access to the honey-comb was, as in the case of the bear, not a disconnected block of wood, but one end of a beam closely connected with an other end. The blow that thrust aside the Republican brought around the Democratic end of the beam; and it came with a crack on Labor's head—just as with the bear and kept them from the honey: If things had been bad before '84, they became still worse after. Wages tumbled, jobs became rarer and insecure, comforts lessened, suffering increased. Strikes broke out every-

where, and everywhere the Democratic end of the beam was rapping Labor's head with cruel raps.

Four years of this experience aroused our workers' renewed ire, and '88, with stronger thrust, they thrust aside the Democratic end of the interfering beam—only to bring around, back against their heads with proportionally stronger force, the Republican end of the beam barring them again from the honey: Four years followed of intensified distress for the working class; and, during that period, we saw, for the first time, a slight never seen before. The "boys in blue," the Federal Army, thither thought to be identified with the National glory only and to be there exclusively in its defense, appeared, under orders from Washington, in the Coeur d'Alene region and there threw the weight of their guns in the scales of the criminal Capitalist Class and against the Working Class. The blood of the workmen flowed freely, freely shed by the party just swung around into power, in Tennessee, in Homestead, Pa., in Buffalo, N. Y., etc., etc.

The enraged, working class of America got wilder, and in '92, bear-like, it imagined it would rid itself of the block that interfered with its well-being. The Republican end of the beam was thrust aside only to swing the Democratic back into position; and it came around with such a whack against Labor's head that the whack itself resounded. During the four previous years, the Federal troops had made their appearance as aids to the capitalist fleecers of the working class, but the troops were then sent into a far Western, hardly populated region, now they made their appearance in an old State, in the thickly populated city of Chicago, and came there "to break the strike's back," as the General in command frankly put it; while, right and left, the militia was sent by State Governors, minor ends of beams the other ends of which had just been thrust aside from the honey-comb, and ordered to blaze away "to kill" at the workers who imagined their path to the honey-comb had been freed.

Four years more of this experience, and once more the working class, with mighty stroke, thrust from the honey-comb the block that blocked their path, and by the very effect of the blow that they gave brought around again upon their heads the other end of the beam with another crash that set them bleeding in Hazleton and Virdean, East and West, North and South.

And thus they have been at it. The block that swings over our honey-comb is, like the block with the bear, a beam of two ends. It is futile to expect to free the access to the honey-comb by thrusting aside ONE end of the beam. As long as this process is adhered to, the other end of the beam will crash around; and if the process be adhered to long enough, the workers will in due time have knocked themselves into helplessness. The ballot will be then taken from them; and, ignorant of the oneness of the two sides, their slaying and subjugation will be as easy as that of the bear.

There is no access possible to the honey-comb so long as the Working Class directs its resentment against ONE end of the beam at a time. That beam is the capitalist class; its two ends are the two old political parties. Whatever end of the beam may happen to be in the way of the wage-earners, whatever end of the beam may happen to be struck off, the beam itself remains; and it is "the lion in the way." To gain access to the honey-comb that the toilers fill to overflowing, the beam itself must be knocked aside; it must be knocked mid-ship; only the blow that knocks out both its ends can clear the way, because only that blow removes the beam itself.

In all the States where an election takes place this year, and where the Socialist Labor party is in the field, the hammer is there ready for the workers' use. With the hammer of the Socialist Labor party ballot the capitalist beam of Republican and Democratic two ends can be overthrown, and only thus; all else is to perform the bear's silly trick: the workers will ever be knocking themselves down by the very act of knocking down one party of capital by raising up another.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

The following conversation between two longshoremen was overheard in this city this week by the book-keeper of a firm that employs all three:

Jim—"I hear Armstrong is going to be our next Governor."

Mike—"Who's Armstrong? What ticket is he running on?"

Jim—"Why, he's running on his muscles!"

Mike—"On his muscles? What d'ye give me, on his barrel I suppose you mean?"

Jim—"On his muscles; solid fact. Didn't ye see the emblem, 'Arm and Hammer'?" and saying so he beat his arm in the Arm and Hammer style, shouting: "Do you catch on? Armstrong on the labor ticket!"

ALL ONE.

While in Missouri "No Government by Injunction" Altgeld is stumping for two notorious issuers of injunctions against the working class, here in New York "Saw-tooth Policeman Club" Roosevelt is weeping crocodile tears over Labor, and protesting his eternal, undying affection for the working class.

Have these two changed heart? Not at all. Altgeld is, now as before, in favor of "No Government by Injunction" as a good clap-net slogan to catch votes by, while he, like all other capitalists, continues actually to thrive by injunctions against the workers; and Roosevelt is now, as ever, a "Saw-tooth Policeman Club" man, only just now he needs labor votes, and affects a friendship that will last just till 5 p. m., November 8: after that why—CLUBS!

Democratic Altgeld spels Republican Roosevelt, and so all along the line.

A CHALLENGE

To the Democratic and Republican Assembly Candidates in the 16th N. Y. A. D.

To BENJAMIN HOFFMAN, and JONAS EHRENTREU, Democratic and Republican Candidates for the Assembly from the 16th N. Y. Assembly District.

Gentlemen:—As the candidate of the Socialist Labor party for the same office that you are nominated to, I hereby challenge you to appear before the working class of the District in public debate, and answer the charges that I have been making on the stump against both of your parties, and against you, Benjamin Hoffman, in particular, you being the present incumbent.

I charge both the Democratic party and the Republican party with fraudulently pretending to represent "the whole people." Our people are no longer ONE people; we are divided into TWO peoples, with interests diametrically opposed, and standing as hostile against each other as the American troops and the Spanish troops recently stood—these two peoples are the Working Class and the Capitalist Class: the former producing the wealth of the nation, the latter stealing it. The robber and the robbed are not ONE; their interests are opposed; the same man can not represent both.

In the struggle that is going on between these two peoples, or classes, both your parties side uniformly with the Robber Class against the Robbed Class. A Republican President sends the Federal military into Coeur d'Alene to give the Robber Class the victory; a Democratic President sends the Federal military into Chicago to give the Robber Class the victory; a Republican Governor sends the militia of this State to Brooklyn to give the Robber Class the victory; a Democratic Governor sends the militia of this State to Buffalo to give the Robber Class the victory. Republican and Democratic Judges issue "gating guns" on paper to give the Robber Class the victory and otherwise spoliates the working people. And in the midst of all these crimes, Democratic and Republican Assemblymen, Senators, and Congressmen nod approval by never once even moving the impeachment of the miscreants in office, and hurling them from the offices they disgrace. Throughout the land, your two parties stand convicted as the representatives of Robber Class interests, and the men they set up for office as the lackeys of that identical Robber Class.

In this State, the late Legislature has demonstrated this fact in abundance. Hand in hand, Democrats have moved with Republicans in the unanimous enactment of laws that only threw greater power into the hands of the Robber Class, thereby betraying the Robbed or Working Class. Most striking and infamous of all these betrayals of the Working Class by your two combined parties in Albany, and most striking of all the evidences that Republican and Democrats are but separate claws of the same culture, is the unanimity with which the Biennial Election bill and the Primary bill were passed.

Time was when the Capitalist or Robber Class did not feel alarmed at the workers' having the suffrage. With the growth of intelligence among the workmen, as denoted by the growth of the Socialist Labor party's vote, this has changed. The Capitalist Class now seeks to disfranchise the workers. The next best thing to taking the ballot wholly out of the worker's hands is to reduce his opportunities to use it. The Biennial Election bill is intended to disfranchise the workers every other year. This is only a starter. Elections are to be made fewer and fewer—such is the capitalist scheme.

Again, the Primary bill was intended to bound the workers from the political field, by furnishing the capitalists with a new means of intimidation.

Every Republican and every Democrat in the State Legislature voted for, or at least refrained from voting against these two crimes against the suffrage. The Robber Class cracked the whip, and all their Republican and Democratic lackeys, you, Benjamin Hoffman, among them, obeyed.

But, if all this were not sufficient proof that the fight between your two parties is a farce to deceive the workers and keep them divided, we are, this year, furnished in this 16th Assembly District with additional proof. You, "Democratic" Benjamin Hoffman, are known to stand in imminent danger of defeat by the Socialist Labor party candidate; already last year you lost heavily, this year you have a harder row to hoe. At this pinch, from what side comes aid to you? You, "Republican" Jonas Ehrentreu, are after much hesitation put up by the Republican machine, but the order is issued by the machine to drop you and vote for Hoffman, as your defeat is a foregone conclusion! Thus the mask drops, and your two parties reveal their identity—sworn foes of the workers, friends of the fleecers.

I pledge myself to make these charges good before the overwhelming workingman's constituency in the District. I dare you, jointly or singly, to deny them in public debate. You, Jonas Ehrentreu, knowing you are virtually out of the race, may care not for the result; but you, Benjamin Hoffman, are highly interested in the result. You realize the desperate straights you are in. The political noose is tightening around your neck. Desperate diseases call for desperate cures. The cure is desperate, indeed, but it is your only chance—show, at least the daring of despair, and meet the representative of the working class in public: last year you ran away, you know what that cost you; if you must go down this year, as the signs of the times indicate, go down at least as a man.

DANIEL DE LEON,
184 William street.
New York, October 17

MICHIGAN'S VOICE.

S. L. P. State Central Committee's Address.

Society's Useful Labor is Performed by the Working Class, but that is Turned into Capitalist Plunder by the Republican and Democratic Parties.

Workingman, would you rule the nation? working woman, would you become an helpmate?

Then the first thing to learn is, what now rules, and how; then you can use that knowledge in your own interests.

Who are working now? Men who perform useful labor with either their hands or their minds, and who benefit Society.

What is useful labor? That labor which has for its aim the production and the distribution of the necessary things for the sustenance and comforts of the whole human family.

That labor performed for the benefit of a class only, and which the whole people do not enjoy, is obviously useless labor so far as society is concerned.

Who are not working now?

Those men who neither perform any personal labor at all, but live from the products of others' labor, and those who exercise their energies in making laws or manipulating the laws already made to protect the first set from the necessity of performing any personal labor, or to fleecing the laboring man from the products of his toil for the sole benefit of the two sets.

The first set secures by means of laws made by the second special privileges in the way of individual ownership of what by nature and by right belongs to the whole people, such as the land and all inventions of past and present generations of the human race—inventions and improvements by the aid of which man can more easily produce the wealth that is necessary or useful to society.

When the individual owns these things he can, by laws that protect him, force the present generation of workers to pay him tribute for the privilege of living upon the land, in the name of rent, and for the privilege of producing that which they actually need to subsist upon, in the name of profits and interests. As the people must now produce with the great machine or many machines and inventions, it requires a great amount of accumulated capital to work. The worker individually is now unable to either produce in competition with the machine, having nothing but his hands, or to work on any capitalist establishment alone. To operate the machine he needs the co-operative work of many of his fellows.

Thus the individual called capitalist controls the product of the people, by owning these necessary machines, and they dominate those who must operate them—the workers.

And the terms are like this: The laborer says: "I must live, and, under the present system of the individual ownership of the machine, I must apply to the owner of the machine for the privilege of producing that which I need to subsist on."

The capitalist answers: "Society, of which you are a part, has made laws which give to me those necessary machines and protect me in holding them, so that I may live without work. Now, if YOU wish to produce anything, I will charge you for the use of MY machinery two-thirds of what you produce, giving you one-third, and call it wages, which will give you enough to live upon and keep you in order to be able to run the machine. But mind, if you get too fat, I SHALL CHARGE YOU STILL MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS; I WILL REDUCE YOUR WAGES LOWER STILL. The reason I do this is that, seeing you are nothing but a common worker without class privilege, you do not need as much as I, AND YOU DO NOT KNOW ENOUGH TO ENJOY THE FULL PRODUCT OF YOUR WORK IF YOU HAD IT. And, besides, I understand how the political branch of society makes these laws for my benefit, and you do not. Knowing this, I use them to my own advantage. Therefore, I get the privilege of doing nothing, and getting two dollars where you get one. You do the work, I get the product above what you ACTUALLY NEED TO LIVE UPON, and I do no work. There being about one hundred or more workers to one capitalist, THE ONE HUNDRED MUST LIVE UPON ONE-THIRD OF WHAT THE ONE CAPITALIST RECEIVES."

Do you wonder why he enjoys what you can not, and yet never does any work? Do you not see now, workingman, and Mrs. and Miss working woman, that what now rules the nation are laws made to protect the idle capitalist class in the ownership of that which the whole people must of necessity own, or continue to be slaves to the profit system?

Do you not understand that that which the capitalist takes as his share and calls profit or interest on the "capital invested" is stolen out of your hands? Do you not see that he uses the Republican and Democratic political bodies to make laws to protect himself and to hold his workmen down? Can you not see that any political party which stands pledged to protect capitalist ownership of the machinery of production is against the workers' interests?

Under this system, protected by Democratic and Republican parties, the worker can never hope to extricate himself from the bondage of wage-slavery: the more he produces, the greater the power he places in the hands of the capitalist class to keep him where he is.

(Continued on page 3).

THE PEOPLE.

Published at 184 William Street, New York
— EVERY SUNDAY —

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance:

one year	\$1.00
six months	.60
single copies	.05

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 4, 1891.



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	3,068
In 1892 (Presidential)	12,881
In 1896 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1897 (Presidential)	23,158
In 1898 (Presidential)	26,864
In 1897	55,673

Private property is a creature of society, and is subject to the calls of that society wherever its necessities shall require it, even to its last farthing: its contributions, therefore, to the public exigencies are . . . the return of an obligation previously received, or the payment of a just debt.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

JOBS FOR ALL.

That politics is not considered merely fun, except by the silly, may be inferred from a saying that is quite current, and has acquired the authority and dignity of a proverb: "A candidate elected is a candidate in political bankruptcy."

The nonlinearity of the old parties are looked upon as agents for jobs. Their friends gather around them, and the jobs promised and expected give stamina to campaigns. This becomes thus all the more in the measure that the country ripens or rots in the direction of capitalism. The older the country becomes upon its present lines, the more capitalistic it is; which is the same as saying that the older it becomes all the more wide-spread is popular misery, because all the more difficult is the opportunity to make a living. Hence the pressure upon old party political candidates for jobs becomes more and more intense, and in the same proportion is the political bankruptcy of the successful ones hopeless. It is out of all question to furnish political jobs to all the members of the increasing army of people whom capitalism ruins.

But while capitalism thus smothered its own political pillars and reduces itself to an absurdity, it offers, by contrast, a clear view of the righteousness of Socialism: Only a successful Socialist Labor party can actually give jobs to all.

Society is organized for the benefit of its members. As they uphold it, and without them it could not exist, it "owes them a living." The essence of this living is the protection of each against all others. Time was when this protection needed not extend itself into the field of production. Political protection was ample; industrially, the separate members of society could protect themselves. Those were the days of small production, with small tools; then each was the architect of his own comfort or discomfort. But those days are gone by. The gigantic tool now needed for production, the gigantic concentration of capital, without which production is to-day insufficient, renders impossible individual production, and at the same time disqualifies from a living any member not properly equipped, placing him at a disadvantage towards others who are, and subjecting him. Such changed conditions compel an enlargement of the functions of Society; how necessary that may be realized by the solid mass of applicants for political jobs. Under such changed conditions, the protection which the individual once could get along without in production, now becomes necessary. The individual, the overwhelming majority of these need the protection of Society not in politics only but in industry: Society must secure to each member the opportunity to live; it can not do that without it becomes the owner of what is to-day the capital necessary to produce with. Thus Society, to fulfill its duty, must become the employer of all, in other words, afford a job for all.

Only the Socialist Labor party penetrates this truth, declares it, and enters the lists to fight for it. Hence only the successful Socialist Labor party is solvent; all others are, necessarily, hopelessly bankrupt.

"CULTIVATING FEELINGS OF FRIENDSHIP AMONG THE CRAFT."

Patrick Rocks, a striking marble polisher of the Marble Polishers' Union, lies dead in New York from a wound inflicted upon him by Theodore Hoffman, a non-union member of the craft; both tried to get the job that only one could have; in the conflict that ensued one killed the other.

At Virden, Ill., negro miners from the South and miners of the locality itself are in a hand-to-hand conflict; the jobs that the ones have the others are after; in the scramble, a dozen lives or more were extinguished, and the end is not yet.

An illustration is proverbially the best definition. The illustration, drip-

ping in blood, furnished here and in Virden, defines to perfection the theory of the "pure and simple" trades union that it "cultivates feelings of friendship among the craft."

The "pure and simple" trades union proceeds from the theory that the Working Class can deal with the Capitalist Class as kindred forces. It does not recognize that the two are mortal foes, and that, as time passes, the sharp antagonism between them becomes intenser, by reason of the increasing power of Capital and the correspondingly decreasing weakness of Labor. Blind upon this, it fails to take cognizance of the fact that the decreasing power of Labor lies in the increase of its numbers on the labor market, and that, as a result thereof, "feelings of enmity" instead of "feelings of friendship" among the craft is the only legitimate fruit of the "pure and simple" policy that allows Capitalism to exist.

Space, natural opportunities, in plenty, lie at hand ready to yield to human labor a plenteous crop; machinery, social opportunities, in abundance are at hand with the aid of which to utilize the bounties of nature. No claim can be made that there is not enough possible for all. Yet the illustrations quoted above would imply such a state of over-crowdedness that life for all had become impossible.

And that is just the condition that now confronts our people. A social system, perverse and un-natural, shrivels both natural and social opportunities, reducing the working class to the condition of shipwrecked mariners too numerous to be saved by one log. That social system is the Capitalist System of production, that places into private, individual hands the land on and the tool with which to work, that places into individual hands the collective forces of production.

What, then, is the attitude, in face of that of the "pure and simple" union? It is the responsible agent for the ills that the workers suffer of, it is a breeder of enmity among the craft, it is the club and hand of Cain.

Relations of friendship among the craft can be established only by such labor organizations as are not responsible for the conditions that bring on strife for a living. Such organizations can be none other than those that cease to be purely and simply economic, and that couple to their programme the class-conscious political action of the working class. Only such organizations as demand the overthrow of the Capitalist Social System, and that on election day march to the polls in solid body and cast a Socialist Labor party ballot, only such can claim respect, because only such have their hands clean of their brothers blood.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Some of the incidents that are accompanying the present laborers' strike in Paris, France, should be of special interest to those who want "something now" and something "practical," and who claim that the Socialist Labor party is too slow to give anything now, and too visionary to give anything practical.

Several years ago, when the Socialist Labor party vote in France was much smaller than now, a strike broke out at Carmaux; the Socialist members of the Paris Municipal Council voted an appropriation for the families of the strikers; but Paris, being largely under the control of the French Ministry, vetoed the appropriation. The almost immediate result of that was the downfall of the Méline Ministry. The French capitalist Government learned a lesson from that. It discovered that the Socialist movement is a buzz-saw that had better not be monkeyed with, even at a time when it looked insignificant. Consequently, now that the Socialist vote has increased prodigiously, it acts differently. The sum of 20,000 francs was again appropriated by the Paris Municipal Council for the benefit of the families of the present strikers and the present Ministry, mindful, no doubt, of what happened to the Ministry that vetoed the previous appropriation. APPROVED THE APPROPRIATION.

The story is well told in these two passages from the Paris "Petite République":

At the meeting held yesterday, Groussier, Marcel Sembat, Dejeante (Socialist Deputy), and Brach (Socialist Municipal Councilor), made addresses and assured the strikers of their sympathy and aid. The speakers congratulated the men on their dignified and calm proceedings, and claimed that the working class of France was supporting the cause of the entire proletariat, and were against the common enemy—the capitalist class.

The deputies were warmly applauded, and when Brach, who had just arrived from the city hall, announced that the municipal council, upon the recommendation of President Nacarre, had appropriated the sum of twenty thousand francs for the benefit of the families of the strikers, the assembly burst forth into tumultuous applause for several minutes, and cried till the roof trembled: "Vive the municipal council! Vive Navarre!"

The following day the "Petite République" announced: Citizen Navarre, president of the municipal council, was informed yesterday by Brison that at the cabinet meeting just held the government had decided to approve the appropriation of twenty thousand francs made by the municipal council for the benefit of the strikers.

There is nothing more immediately successful, nothing that can bring more speedy returns, than the Socialist Labor party, nor is there anything in sight that is more practical.

In our issue of the 9th instant we called attention to the faulty of the Milford, Conn., "Citizen," which, in anticipation of an address that Comrade Hickey was to deliver in that village, presumed to give the comrade advice, and wrote upon Socialism as though the editor "had just been washed ashore on the Milford beach out of the deep bosom of pre-historic ocean depths." The Milford "Citizen" now retorts with a column article that can be disposed of in one round.

Its argument why Socialism is wrong and prospectless in the United States will be best appreciated by placing it in a parallel column with the passage Horace Greeley quotes from a Copper-Head New England paper that, in 1840, tried to "demonstrate" the preposterousness and hopelessness of Abolitionism by the trifling vote—7,059 votes—polled that year by James G. Birney, the precursor of Lincoln:

Milford, Conn., "Citizen," Oct. 11, 1898.

The Citizen is not aware that the arguments advanced in this paper are identical with those of other newspapers, but if such is the case, it is a coincidence in favor of the soundness of such arguments, and in any event, opinions of Socialists are held by the entire population of the United States, less 55,673, avowed Socialists out of a total population of over 75,000,000 people. Seventy-five millions of intelligent freemen are more apt to be right than Mr. Thomas Hickey and the other 55,672 who believe as he does, and of the editor of "The People" cannot see it in this light. It is owing to the fact that he makes his living by writing what he does not believe.

Where is slavery now? Knocked out again.

The Boston, Mass., "Transcript" tells a joke that almost looks like an intentional and well-aimed satire at that milk-soppy, white-livered crew that would recommend fighting with spit-balls as the best way to bring on Socialism. This is the joke:

The Model Policeman (to the arrested man): "Be it known to the innocent of wrong-doing, how comes it that I did you in a strange house at midnight, and after the folks in it have retired?"

Man: "My dear sir, don't you know it is not gentlemanly to question one's motives?"

The Model Policeman: "Oh, if you put it that way, I have nothing more to say. You will excuse me for arresting you."

Man: "Don't mention it. So long."

A clever writer on the New York "Abendblatt," organ of the Socialist Labor party in the Jewish jargon, justly makes merry about the performances of the "Social Democracy" in the Jewish quarters (where alone it exists in this city). This "genuine American" Socialist party, having recently held a "convention," the "Abendblatt" thus graphically gave the gist of the occurrence:

We hear that the ringleaders of the gang that calls itself the Social Democracy of New York—four months ago the "American Social Democracy," that was twelve months ago the "Opposition," that was thirteen months ago an ugly corn on the left heel of the Socialist Labor party—the members of this remarkable party, we hear, did ALL, at one and the same time, assemble last week in a room on the top floor of a tenement house in Clinton street; there seated themselves on a bed, a wash-stand, two boxes and one chair, and after a short debate, unanimously adopted the following social-political programme:

"DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES. "As to our principles, we are political charlatans. We call ourselves 'Socialists,' simply because this name is popular among the workingmen of downtown. But we will do all that's in our power to make the name a slander among all respectable people."

When one considers the increasing number of villas and palaces abroad, where our American capitalists are making their real homes, the following picture drawn by the London "Justice" of "England at Home" and "England Abroad" may soon, if it is not already, fit our own country and people:

When men talk of the greatness, the glory, the dignity of England and the British Empire, they are always, or at any rate for the most part, thinking of England abroad. When they come to look at home there is not so much reason for congratulation. Even a writer in that journal of the last century, the "St. James's Gazette," has discovered that the capitalists may be benefited while the people are injured. The other day a Liberal organ headed a series of statistics as to the wealth of this island with the words "A prosperous nation." Prosperity, yes, for the profit-monger, money-lender, and bloodsucker. But how about the mass of the people in our great cities? Why, at this very time, when we are chanting our paeans of self-glorification, over-crowding and physical deterioration, ruffianism and mental alienation are becoming worse and worse in our midst. The upper classes rejoice in the impoverishment of their wage-slaves, for it makes them, as in South Wales, the more subservient to the task-master's hunger-whip. There is no longer any desire whatever on the part of the well-to-do to build up a strong, well-educated, capable people at home. They are content to leave the German, the French, and others to do that. Their glory and greatness are abroad—all abroad, indeed, in every sense! Englishmen at home are mere food for capital.

The San Francisco, Cal., organ of the Socialist Labor party, formerly known as the "New Charter," has changed its name into the "Class Struggle." Its prosperity is to be worked for. While papers do much to help along movements, yet it is movements that produce paper. A powerful Socialist press is the darling first-born of a powerful Socialist Movement.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

ANARCHISTS.

Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down, and cast into the fire. Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them.

Matt. VII. 19-20.

The civilized world to-day is horrified by the deeds of Anarchists, unimpressed by the fact that these poor misguided and even desperate individuals are simply the acrid, worthless fruit of a likewise worthless tree. To destroy this fruit, seed and all, without hewing down the tree, the parent of the fruit, is simply folly. Any and all crusades against Anarchists and assassins throughout history have been futile and will prove so in future.—Wherefore by its fruit we shall know the tree—this tree is Society, planted in the thick soil of ignorance.

So much has been said about Lucheni, the assassin of the Empress of Austria, in the capitalist press, so many falsehoods are spread throughout the globe about confessions and sayings of these poor beings, that a denial by the latter no capitalist paper would publish, that the following from the "Zukunft" is both opportune, timely and nearer the truth than the gush published by the lackeys of Capitalism.

"An embittered proletarian, named Lucheni, strolls around in Geneva, a stepson of Society, who never knew his father, never learned to venerate his mother, without knowing whether this name was really his. He grew up wild, without home, without the least possessions that might prompt him to take an interest in the preservation of Society, accustomed to brutal treatment in African colonial service, and later finding temporary employment in various countries. Perhaps he was transported, like so many Italians as a 'scab' and 'cheap hand' into Hungary and Switzerland, where he eked out a miserable existence by underbidding the native workmen. The authorities of Geneva have evicted earnest Socialist thinkers who were driven from Italy on account of the anarchic terror-reigning there, although these men did not dream of the 'propaganda of the deed,' nor did they disturb the tranquility of the peaceful Swiss. The shop-slave, welcome to the capitalist, because satisfied with his modest wage allowance, is left undisturbed, but the former are expatriated. Lucheni, the insignificant, is allowed to enjoy at least the air of Switzerland.

"He is employed, has ample time to look about him. The Swiss proletariat leads an quiet life, the authorities are not wholly averse to socialistic thought and the superficial observer discovers no wholesale misery. Naturally, Lucheni reasons: 'this is because no tyrant rules here; the sovereign people shape their own destiny.' He has learned early that all rulers are tyrants. In his dark, uneducated mind he does not even surmise that the middle class or bourgeois element can be more tyrannical than the most cruel despot. He sees no handsome livery, no ostentation, reads severe criticisms of the highest officials in revolutionary journals and assumes this only to be possible in a country where no emperor, no king cripples free thought. For emperors and kings can do almost anything they wish, their power is unlimited and he who delivers mankind from them, he who puts a single ruler out of the way, will, in his mind, live in the memory of grateful posterity as a hero and philanthropist. Is not Brutus still adored by the students of antique culture? Have not the cantons of Switzerland erected a monument to William Tell? And do not millions look upon the leaders of the Paris convention as illustrious ancestors?"

"A weak intellect, untrained to subtle discriminations, can not resist such hallucinations for any length of time. Lucheni has nothing to lose, he never sat at a sumptuous table, was never attached by even the slenderest bond to any sense of law and order, never felt the tender touch of love or friendship. From infancy this bastard and outcast lived in abject misery, he saw similar or worse misery around him and throughout life suffered the 'oppressor's wrong.' In this condition a morbid desire for greatness seizes this passionate creature, entreating and dragging him to a bestial deed. Oh, if he could only play an important role in history, he who was nothing but a grain of dust trampled under foot. To kill a King! This is not an easy act, for kings are carefully guarded. But here is an empress, unprotected, traveling like a tourist. True, she has harmed no one, found more sorrow than joy upon the throne. What matters it. The act will arouse publicity, consternation, and warn haughty rulers that they are not invulnerable. A dagger is drawn, descends—and an old lady is carried dying from the scene because an insane conclusion makes crowned heads responsible for the welfare and sufferings of nations.

"No Socialist, drilled in the organized movement of the class struggle, not even though he hail from the most tropical zone of the Latin countries, can lose himself in such a labyrinth of erroneous reasoning. From early till late he is taught that nothing is to be feared but also nothing to be hoped for from kings and emperors, that the FORM of the government is only a secondary consideration; that his entire strength must be reserved for the battle against CAPITALISM and not against INDIVIDUALS, having full faith in the certain evolution to Socialism, discerning even now the bright dawn of that happy time in which capitalists will have devoured each other, tooth and nail, until only a few expropriators remain. Fanaticism and Vaingloriousness flourish in the slums of the proletariat, amidst unorganized labor, that knows neither to command nor to obey orders, in whose shriveling mind only one vague imagination predominates that 'something must be done.'

"From these ranks came Chas. Guiteau, the assassin of Garfield, that vain crank, and not unless the entire system of economics and government are changed, will these symptoms, if not entirely removed, be reduced to a minimum."

Think of this all ye who never felt the pangs of hunger, the proud man's contumely, the law's delay, the insolence of office and the spurns that patient merit of the unworthy takes. Reflect and let charity prevail all ye who profess to be Christians, and let him

who is without sin throw the first stone and, above all, not confound Anarchy with Socialism. Help us to hew down the gnarled tree of this corrupt society and let us plant the tender but healthy shoot of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

FREDERICK KRAFFT.

Jersey City.

MICHIGAN'S VOICE.

(Continued from page 1.)

What is there for you to do? To recognize your rights, not only as human beings, but as citizens of this Republic, and organize into a class-conscious political party and enact and enforce laws in the workers' interests. By doing that, you can not leave a system which would give to an individual a special privilege above all the rest. You MUST stand for the PEOPLE, for the public ownership, giving all men an equal chance (free from rent, interest and profit) to produce what they need.

The Socialist Labor party is the only party which recognizes these principles; it is organizing those who can see the facts plain into a political body to get control of the public powers, to make the laws for the workers themselves, instead of for the idlers.

The State Central Committee is located in Detroit, Mich. they wish to push this work of organization, and to do this needs money. As the workers are none of them capitalists, in order to control elections and spread their literature, they must of necessity ask all members of the party, as well as all workers who see in this work their true interests, to contribute as much as they can to push the work in Michigan. All Socialist propaganda clubs should recognize that unless they equip a party to carry out these principles, all their talk or labor is but loss.

Again, we, the State Committee, call upon all Socialists, sympathizers and all good citizens, recognizing the justice of our principles and our earnest endeavors under the most trying circumstances in spreading the work, to aid us financially to the extent of their ability.

We wish to send speakers all through the State explaining and organizing the party. Where we cannot send speakers, we wish to send literature. The names and addresses of all sympathizers are asked for, to assist in bringing our work into an organized concentrated effort. It is necessary that you do your share to bring forward the Co-operative Commonwealth. So, forward whatever contributions you may have thought they be ever so small. We wish to organize Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, Muskegon, Manistee, Bessimer, Bay City, Port Huron, Ironwood, Ironmountain, etc., and to do this, you must all assist us. Besides these there are many other good fields in Michigan; we are awake to this fact; and we are marching on.

All communications should be sent to Geo. A. Eastman, Secretary, State Central Committee, 138 Orchard street, or 90 Griswold street, Detroit, Mich.

Comrade Martha Moore Avery, of Boston, has accepted an invitation to address the State convention of the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs, which is to be held at Elizabeth, October 27 and 28.

The Federation has about five thousand members. This year the subject down for general discussion is "Sociology." Comrade Avery is to present that side of the social question—"The Labor Problem as it Affects Women and Children."

Mother Goose Up to Date.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by William Doran, Jersey City, N. J.]

What's the news of the day,
Good neighbor, I pray?
Well, the daily newspapers
Are cutting such capers,
That the news is just what they—
don't say.

Simple Simon met a Buy-Man,
Going to the Polls;
He caught the wink and took a drink,
Those voters, bless their souls!

Old King Coal,
Is a jolly old soul.
And a jolly old soul is he;
He thinks it fine sport,
And so does his Court,
To shoot the miners, free.

Hush-a-bye-babby,
Lie still with thy daddy,
Thy mammy has gone to the mill,
For mammy is cheaper, my poor little
laddie;

Full soon thou must slave cheaper still.

Diego, the Spaniard, and I fell out,
And what do you think, it was all
about?

My master loved SUGAR, and his
BRI-BER-EE,
And THAT was the "reason" we
couldn't agree.

To markets, new markets,
A gallop and a trot;
Cheap labor in the Philippines
And Cuba to be got.

Set up the factories,
Make niggers sweat us gold,
Once more the Yankee workingman,
That easy thing, is sold.

Humpty Dumpty went to war,
Where they gave him a taste of star-
vation and gore;
But there's not enough horses and not
enough men

To drag Humpty Dumpty to battle
again.

Early to bed and early to rise,
To slay for the wealthy and stealthy;
—(how wise?)

The Reverend Creep,
Is losing his sheep,
And fewer do follow behind him;
So he gets up a circus,
The better to work us,
A very fine clown you will find him.

For every evil under the sun
There is a remedy, sure as a gun.
When you're in earnest, you surely
shall find it.

Fakirs and Quacks cannot twist it or
blind it.



UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan (angry)—I don't know what is the matter with you Socialists. You seem never satisfied—

Uncle Sam—What is the mat—

B. J. (angrier)—The better off our people are, the more you Socialists howl; the happier we feel, the more you Socialists talk calamity; the—

U. S.—Wait a—

B. J. (still angrier)—You are a set of impossibles; you are good for nothing (getting angrier and angrier); you ought to be hanged to keep the country in such a turmoil—

U. S.—But—

B. J. (besides himself with rage)—But—but—but. I suppose you all want palaces and silks and—

U. S.—Yes—

B. J.—And will never be satisfied—

U. S.—Not until we have all that we produce—

B. J.—We are getting that!

U. S.—Oho!

B. J.—Yes, and we are getting better off every day.

U. S.—Now, Jonathan, something must have bitten you. What is it?

B. J.—Nothing bit me; but I have just been reading a beautiful speech by McKinley delivered in the West.

U. S.—And that has satisfied you.

B. J.—Why shouldn't it? Here is what he said—

U. S.—It must be wonderful, indeed, let's have it.

B. J. (taking out of his pocket a metropolitan capitalist paper and reading):

"McKinley in the West": "Enthusiastic Crowds of Workingmen Flock to hear him"; (ranning his finger down the column through the speech) here is the speech; but the principal part I want to call your attention to is this: Just look at this. (Reading.) "We have gone from labor seeking employment to employment seeking labor." Just think of that! Is not that prosperity!

U. S.—Just let me take a squint at that paper, will you?

B. J. (passing it over to him)—Gladly, convince yourself.

U. S. (turns to the columns of "Help Wanted")—Do you see this?

B. J.—Yes: "Help Wanted." There you have it—"employment seeking labor."

U. S.—How many columns?

B. J.—Not quite one.

U. S. (turning to the columns of "Situations Wanted")—Do you see this?

B. J.—Yes: "Situations Wanted."

U. S.—How many columns?

B. J. (counting)—One, two, three, four—

U. S.—Say eight, and be done with; don't you see they cover the whole page?

B. J.—Yes; eight.

U. S.—Is that all, do you think?

B. J.—Is there any more?

U. S. (turning the page over)—Count on.

B. J.—One, two—

U. S.—Eight more.

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—That makes sixteen (turning over to the next page). How many more?

B. J.—One, two, eight more.

U. S.—That makes?

B. J.—Twenty-four.

U. S. (turning over the fourth page.)

B. J. (amazed)—Is there still more?

U. S.—See for yourself.

B. J.—One, two, why, eight more!

U. S.—And that makes?

B. J.—Thirty-two columns!

U. S. (turns over to the fifth page.)

B. J.—Lord! Is it not yet done?

U. S.—Stop your gab and count!

B. J.—Why that's eight more.

U. S.—Making?

B. J.—Forty columns of applicants!

U. S. (turns to the sixth page)—And how many more?

B. J.—One, two, three, four, five and almost six. Almost forty-six columns of applicants for work!

U. S.—As against how many of "employment seeking labor"?

B. J.—Not quite one!

U. S.—Now look at this item:

MARYLAND PROLETARIAT, AWAKE!

To the Wage-Workers of the State of Maryland:

We ask you to vote for the above candidates of the Socialist Labor Party for Congress because we are face to face with conditions that require the united action of our class, at the ballot box. It is to point out these conditions that we have prepared this manifesto, and we hope that every workman into whose hands a copy of it falls will read it carefully, for by such careful reading he will learn the causes of his poverty and the secret of the power that oppresses him.

TWO CLASSES IN THE UNITED STATES.

There are two classes in the United States.

One is the class of employers and the other is the class of wage-workers. The employers are the CAPITALIST CLASS, and the wage-workers are the WORKING CLASS.

The Capitalist Class own the most of the land, tools and machinery, (which are necessary for the production of food, clothing, shelter, and fuel), and live in idleness and luxury on the labor of the Working Class.

The Working Class own neither land, tools, nor machinery, and in order to secure food, clothing, shelter, and fuel they must sell their labor power to the capitalists—that is to say, they must work for the capitalists.

The Working Class do all the useful work of society and support the Capitalist Class.

The Working Class are the producers of the wealth of the nation, while the Capitalist Class are the exploiters that take the wealth produced by the Working Class and use it to satisfy their desires for luxury.

When we say "wealth" of the nation, we mean the boots and shoes, and hats, and gloves, and railway cars, and steam-boats, and houses, and tools, and machinery, and coal, and iron, and printing-presses, and typesetting-machines, and all the other products of labor that men and women require in order to live decently and in comfort.

HOW THE CAPITALISTS LIVE WITHOUT WORKING.

We have said that the capitalists live in idleness by taking the wealth (boots, hats, tools, machinery, etc.) produced by the workers. This is a fact that no one can dispute. This exploitation the Working Class must abolish. Therefore we must unite and VOTE FOR OUR CLASS INTERESTS.

The interests of the Working Class are opposed to the interests of the Capitalist Class. The Capitalist Class employ the Working Class (buy their labor power) and return to them in the form of wages money enough to purchase PART of the wealth they have produced. The rest of this wealth the Capitalist Class keep. It constitutes their PROFITS—the interest on their bonds and the dividends on their stocks.

The Capitalist Class exploit the Working Class—that is to say, they take from the Working Class in the shape of wealth (boots, shoes, locomotives, coal, etc.) more than can be purchased by the wages which they return to the Working Class.

Thus the Working Class produce their own wages, as well as their masters' profits. In other words, the Working Class labor a part of each day to secure the pittance on which they live, and then labor the rest of the day to keep their masters in luxury.

The interest of the Capitalist Class is to get all the profits possible out of the labor of the Working Class.

The interest of the Working Class is to get the full product of their toil. The more profits for the capitalists, the less wages for the workers. The less profits for the capitalists, the more wages for the workers.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

Hence there is a struggle between these two classes. This struggle is called the "class struggle." It is a struggle between those who have and those who have not; a struggle between those who do not produce and those who do produce; a struggle between those who take and those who make; a struggle between those who exploit and those who resist exploitation; a struggle between the Capitalist Class, which must continue to exploit in order to live in idleness and luxury, and the Working Class, which must put an end to the struggle by REVOLUTIONIZING in the interest of the Working Class the entire structure of industrial society.

These two classes, with these opposing interests, are represented by two political parties.

There is the party of the Capitalist Class. This is now in power and has been in power continuously for the last forty years. It governs the country, making laws in the interest of the Capitalist Class and having the courts interpret those laws in the interest of the Capitalist Class.

Opposed to this party of the Capitalist Class is the party of the Working Class, which in a day soon to come will certainly be in power, and will make the laws in the interest of the Working Class.

BUT ONE CAPITALIST PARTY.

We have said that the party of the Capitalist Class has been in power for forty years. This is true. There is but one capitalist party, but it is split up into contending factions—the Republicans, the Democrats, the Populists, and even the Prohibitionists—and the motto of each party is: "To the victors belong the spoils." Now the "spoils" are nothing more than the wealth of the Working Class produce, and the workmen who vote for any of these factions are simply expressing an opinion as to whether they would rather be robbed and starved by a Republican capitalist, a Democratic capitalist, a Populist capitalist, or a Prohibitionist capitalist.

Workingmen who vote for any fac-

tion of the capitalist party vote for men who represent capitalist interests, make capitalist laws, and run the government in the interests of the Capitalist Class.

HOW TO TELL A CAPITALIST PARTY.

Any party that advocates the private ownership of land and machinery and the perpetuation of the wage or capitalist system of production is a capitalist party. Keeping this in mind, the voter can easily distinguish a capitalist party.

THE WORKING CLASS PARTY.

The Socialist Labor Party is the only Working Class party, and its motto is: "To the producers belong the product." And workmen who vote the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party vote for men who are determined to abolish capitalist laws and enact and enforce Socialist laws in the interest of the Working Class.

The Socialist Labor party makes no attempt to conceal its aims. It publicly denounces the Capitalist Class as the great obstacle to human progress and as the most fiendish oppressor civilization has known, but boldly asserts that the mission of the Socialist Labor party is to organize the Working Class into a political body for the purpose of revolutionizing society in the interests of the Working Class.

THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION.

We have referred to the "Socialist Revolution." Let us briefly state just what we mean by that expression. In every country where the capitalists are running things we find the population divided mainly into classes: First, there are the capitalists, who possess the means of production—tools, machinery, land, etc.—but who take but little part in production itself; and secondly, there are the wage-workers, who possess nothing but their labor power, on the sale of which they live, and whose labor alone brings forth the whole wealth of the land.

Now the corner-stone of the present capitalist system of production is PRIVATE PROPERTY in the instruments and means of production, with its train of misery and exploitation as the portion of the workers, and idleness and excessive abundance as the portion of the capitalists. By the "Socialist Revolution" we mean that complete re-organization of society that will make the instruments and means of production and distribution collective property.

This means the ownership by the Working Class of the instruments of production and distribution. This means a co-operative system of production, and the extinction of the exploitation of the workers, who become masters of their own products, and who, themselves, appropriate the surplus of which they are now deprived by the capitalists.

This conversion of the machinery of production, together with the means of communication and transportation, from private into public property, co-operatively conducted, this is the Socialist Revolution.

THE MIDDLE CLASS.

Between these two great classes (the Capitalist Class and the Working Class) there is a rapidly diminishing number of self-employed workers, the so-called "middle class," consisting of small farmers, small manufacturers, and small storekeepers, all of whom are doing business on a small scale and have only enough of the means of production to employ themselves.

In selling the products of their labor, however, the Middle Class are unable to compete successfully with the Capitalist Class. Why? Because the latter have more improved machinery and are able to employ hundreds and often thousands of men in one factory or store. For these reasons they are able to sell their products more cheaply than are the Middle Class producers. Hence they deprive the Middle Class enterprises of a market.

THE DOWNFALL OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

The result is that the Middle Class are being forced out of business by the Capitalist Class, and their small properties are going to swell the fortunes of the capitalist.

Alarmed by their near and certain downfall they founded the People's party, and are represented in Maryland to-day by the "Jeffersonian Democracy." The People's party, however, was not founded to do away with the Capitalist system of production. It was and is an organization of the Middle Class, and its object was and is to enable the Middle Class to get more of the spoils of that system than they are now able to get. Unable to compete successfully in business, they try the impossible—they attempt by a political party to stop the irresistible march of production on a large scale.

They are doomed to failure. Sheriff's sales and ruin stare them in the face. From self-employed workers they are rapidly becoming wage-workers. Therefore they should ally themselves with the Working Class for the overthrow of the capitalist system of production; for the interest of the Working Class is their real interest—the interest of the producing and exploited class as opposed to the interest of the non-producing and exploiting class.

THE SECRET OF OPPRESSION.

Fellow workmen, in order to live we require food, clothing, shelter, and fuel. We cannot make these things for ourselves because we own neither land nor tools nor machinery.

The land, tools, and machinery are owned by the capitalists. Therefore we must work for the capitalists, (sell our labor power to them,) and the things we make are theirs.

They buy our labor power, regulate our conduct, direct our energies, and take all we produce.

We produce ALL the wealth of the nation, and they return us barely enough to live on. We work from sun

to sun, while they roll in the surf at the seashore or are fanned by the cool breezes of the mountain resorts. We vegetate in hovels, while they luxuriate in palaces and private yachts, all of which have been produced by OUR toil.

THIS IS A CAPITALIST GOVERNMENT.

They oppress us, for the American government is a class government. It is a government in which the Working Class is governed by the Capitalist Class and for the Capitalist Class.

The executive, the administrative and the judicial branches of the government are in reality but agencies of the Capitalist Class for oppressing the Working Class.

They "govern" us solely for their own profit, and not for our well-being. They make the laws by which they keep us in subjection. Under the hypocritical plea that they are anxious to curb the rapacity of their own institutions, the trusts, they pass a so-called "anti-trust" law, and then use it to beat the life out of labor organizations.

But their villainy does not stop here. It sometimes happens that a law does get through Congress that would injure them. And then they fall back on their paid hirelings, the District, State, Federal, and Supreme Courts of the nation, and have these courts interpret these laws in the interest of the Capitalist Class and against the interests of the Working Class. They even inject new life into the antiquated injunction, and use it to maintain their class supremacy.

They starve us into striking, and then arrest us for "rioting" if we attempt to march along the streets that our labor has paved. Read the following item, which appeared in the Baltimore Herald on September 17:

STRIKERS ARRESTED.
MONONGAHELA CITY, Pa., Sept. 16.—Sheriff Kennedy and a posse of six deputies arrested Minner, President Dodd, and 41 strikers to-day on charges of riot, inciting riot, and assault and battery.

Among the prisoners were the members of the New England Band, which had been furnishing music for the strikers.

The sheriff and the six men constituting the "posse" were the agents of the capitalists that own the mines near Monongahela City. They do their duty by their masters by arresting as a rioter every man who refuses to starve without making a murmur.

WHO DOES THE GIVING?

These capitalists say they "give" employment. The fact is, we give them all they eat, drink, wear, and waste in their riotous luxury. They tell us of the dignity of labor, yet they never labor themselves.

They tell us to be thrifty, and then take from us the product of our toil. They put us to work producing "labor-saving" machinery, and then use that machinery to drive us from the farm and the factory into the army of the unemployed.

Millions of us refuse to employ at all, and they have in operation such a system of production that we cannot employ ourselves.

Denying us the opportunity to work, they imprison us as tramps and vagrants because we are out of employment.

They compel us to live in poverty, to suffer the pangs of hunger, to even die of starvation—and all amidst the plenty that we have produced.

In the rapid changes in production caused by the constant introduction of improved machinery uncertainty of employment is ever ours.

WANT IS EVER PRESENT.

Not a day passes but what our labor is rendered more productive by the machinery our labor has made, yet want and the awful fear of want are constantly present, while in plain sight is the ever-increasing store of the necessities of life which we have produced, but which the laws made by our masters forbid us to touch.

This heaped-up store of wealth is the unpaid labor of the Working Class. It is the profits on which the Capitalist Class live.

When our capitalist masters cannot sell this immense store of wealth, they tell us the market is glutted, and call it a "commercial crisis." Then we, the workers, are thrown out of work because, forsooth, we have worked too hard and produced too much. It is always we of the Working Class that suffer. The capitalists shut up the factories that our labor has built, but which the laws passed by the Capitalist Class forbid us to own, and with their ill-gotten wealth spend the months of the "commercial crisis" at the seashore or mountain resorts, while we wander up and down the face of the earth in want and misery.

INVENTIONS ARE USED TO EN-SLAVE US.

Under their rule inventions and discoveries are used only to make millionaire capitalists out of them and destitute workers of us.

Under their management the wealth that we, and we alone, produce is used to squeeze more wealth out of our long and exhausting toil.

Under their government the Working Class starve in the midst of plenty, and are murdered in the name of capitalist law and capitalist order when making a weak attempt to better their conditions by the strike and the boycott.

Is the welfare of this country safe in the hands of such a class? Are they fit and proper managers of society?

NO!

They have been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

To our own class we must turn. To the producers of wealth we must appeal.

We must unite to fight the battle of industrial freedom.

The right to work for ourselves and to have all we produce must be fought out at the BALLOT BOX.

USE OF POLITICAL POWER.

It is by POLITICAL POWER that the Capitalist Class make their robbery legal and their oppression constitutional.

And it is only by the exercise of POLITICAL POWER that the Working Class can make this robbery ILLEGAL and this oppression UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Furthermore, it is by the exercise of political power in our own interest that we, the Working Class, can abolish class rule and class privilege, and establish a society where equal rights

(Continued on page 4.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

TO THE PEOPLE.—The only daughter and youngest child, aged 15 years, of the late George E. Pearce, our Massachusetts candidate for Governor, passed away this morning at 7:50.

CHARLES N. WENTWORTH,
Lynn, Mass., Oct. 10.

Seeking to Disfranchise the Workers in Colorado.

TO THE PEOPLE.—A Capitalist Judge, who wishes to earn the reputation of a "Socialist Crusher" and thinks he can earn it, has recently decided that the Working Class is deprived of the party emblem on the ballot. We have appealed to the State Supreme Court, where no doubt the decision will be confirmed.

But the scheme to smother us to death won't succeed. The cross-pugilists between the various factions of the political parties of the Colorado capitalist class make it mandatory upon the powers that be to deny us a privilege hitherto accorded to us in every election held in this State, to wit, to have our emblem surmounting our ticket.

To sum up the situation it is this:—The fusion ticket's most dangerous opponent is the "Guggenheimer-middle-of-the-muck" combine, who fail to get the emblem which the "Silver Republicans" had last Presidential elections, on account of a split of Silver Republicans, part of whom went into the Teller-Thomas-Patterson fusion combine; the "Broad Silverites" loose the old emblem to the "Silver Republicans" and "Guggen" will be in the box of nominating by petition, just as we do. By denying us our hitherto undisputed privilege the State Administration means to pave the way to crowd all minority parties into the gutter on the blanket ballot where the parties are arranged in alphabetical order, with the design or emblem opposite said name where the cross may be placed by voters who wish to vote his preferred party STRAIGHT.

On to the dance, comrades! Fight every inch, only the Socialist Labor party is fighting for free speech and fair court. To us falls the mission of gathering the army of conscious, intelligent revolt against capitalist lawlessness, crime, and oppression, folly. DRAW CLOSE, UP AND AT 'EM!

Repudiate the Roosevelt, Tanners, Tellers, Tillmans and all that brood of capitalist carping crows, and the class they represent. Law, the morality, of the Godgrinding Labor Crushing Class. The Arm and Hammer must now descend upon the flat pates of our foes—it's been uplifted long enough.

From the trenches. SPARTACUS.
Denver, Colo., Oct. 14.

Baiting Capitalist Hooks with "Socialism" in St. Louis, Mo.

TO THE PEOPLE.—What the Socialists have anticipated for years has at last happened. What was the desperation of the middle class from their failure to renegeate themselves, and the intoxication of the big capitalists, arising from their dictatorial power, it seems these common enemies of ours are about to combine and side by side, to inaugurate the flood-gates of Socialism.

Years ago these enemies met our case by vilifying it with all the hideousness of hell. When they saw that in spite of their efforts Socialism continued to grow, they sought to mold our eternal doom by replying to us with contemptuous silence. When still this Socialist night-mare expanded in size and strength, their wits were turned into a bedlam. They said it would be futile to wage it with argument, so they decided to try it with force.

At this juncture of the devil, in his satanic career it is recorded that when the burning of the livery of heaven failed to subdue the saints he repaid himself with this very deed and went forth into the world with a lusty and a gaudy. But the livery was such a misfit, displaying great superfluity of facies on one side and exposing a shameful nakedness on the other, that every one at once identified it. Our enemy has one at once identified it. Our enemy has one at once identified it. Our enemy has one at once identified it.

This is now being enacted by certain capitalist hiring men, commonly called politicians. One named Carl Browne, of Coxe and Co., is going about the country "seeking whom he may devour." He travels in a covered wagon with numerous large canvases of crude painted in ready colors. The first he heard him to utter was the first of his "heavenly scenes" of the Ruskin colony. The strongest claim that he made for this colony was that it now owned 17 cows. The second scene was a "view of heaven" a dozen or so of Ruskin residences, consisting of elaborate shanties. He announced that at his next meeting he would show how to get Socialism.

At his second meeting we arrived after he had commenced his speech. To our amazement he was unwilling canvas after canvas illustrating the money question and shouting for 16 to 1 and exalting the local Democratic candidates. The Democrats of this Congressional District having, through their convention, endorsed the referendum, Browne declared it was the greatest reform any party had yet undertaken, and that "it opened the door to Socialism."

At the close of his speech the Comrade Davis arose and for a moment he belched out shot and shell into Browne's duplicity and chicanery. Our comrade labored against adverse circumstances, a large part of the audience consisting of stereotyped sixteen-cented men who held on "when we get to their horse's bit in blood." Our comrade showed that the referendum was only an extension of our present right of franchise; that both were only weapons or instruments of the possession of power, and that knowing how to use the weapon were two distinct things. He showed that the wage-workers up to the present time did not know how to use this weapon. Consequently, the capitalists, big and little, had contrived to use the franchise to their own glory and ease. He showed how the capitalist class were perfectly willing for them to possess both the right of franchise and referendum as long as they did not touch the question of their own class interest. But whenever they tore loose from the capitalist parties and had the knowledge to use these two weapons to force the unconditional surrender of all the capitalist class, then this class would move heaven and earth to disfranchise the class struggle, its extension, the referendum.

Our comrade then showed that wage-workers could not vote with any party containing anything for the benefit of the capitalists, but that they could vote for the referendum in every economic relation of the wage class and the capitalist class their interests were antagonistic. Thus in an economic point of view only three relations existed between the wage-workers and the capitalists: rent and profit. Then turning to Browne, he addressed him: "If there are no other relations existing between these classes, then it is conclusive evidence that they have nothing in common, hence can not vote together on the same platform. Consequently, you are diverting the votes of the toilers into the political shambles of the capitalists, thus being accessory to a heinous crime. I challenge you to show that, outside of wages, rent and profit, there are any other relations existing between these classes and that these other relations are for the common interest of both classes. If you succeed in this, then I will renounce the class struggle and the Socialist Labor party which rests upon this struggle as on a 'rock of ages' for our emancipation. If you fail to make answer, then this failure is a preponderance of evidence that the wage-work-

ers only dig their own graves in voting the Democratic, Republican or Populist ticket." This shot seemed to have entirely sunk his old rotten bark to 15 to 1 to the bottom of the sea. For when our comrade stepped down from the platform, and the audience repeatedly called for the answer, there came no other response but that deep silence that so much reminds one of the dead. Thus ended the first lesson of the Browne's failure in avoiding the shameful misfits of the devil.

PROLETARIAT.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 13.

Odd Figures Bobbing up in Omaha, Neb., and Council Bluffs, Ia.

TO THE PEOPLE.—One Osborne, formerly a member of the S. L. P. and known in Indianapolis as a free silver speaker during the campaign of 1896, appeared in Omaha, Neb., about two months ago, and during those two months delivered a number of so-called socialist speeches under the auspices of the "Social Democracy" (sic). Osborne kept away, he stands now reported as an employee of the Populist party.

About the same time a Mrs. Smith from California appeared hereabouts. Omaha, Council Bluffs, and talked Socialism on the street corners, she represented none but herself; she said that she was in favor of and believed in the S. L. P., but did not like the "New York fraction"—the comrades should look out for the kind of Socialists: their voice has a familiar ring.

W. F. Travis, of Council Bluffs, was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court in the State of Iowa on the S. L. P. ticket, but refused to accept the nomination. Later he learned that W. F. Travis was a candidate in the middle of the road Pop ticket. Upon being questioned by us on this matter, he answered as follows: "I did not attend the Populist convention, and did not know that my name had been taken out of there, as I will support none and affiliate with none but the Socialist Labor party."

We hope to increase the votes for the S. L. P. in this State in spite of all the middle-of-the-road names. Pops, and we are sure that we will do it, too.

A. C. SWANHOLM.
Council Bluffs, Ia., Oct. 11.

What About that Claim that those who "Give the Workers Something Now" are the Ones to Draw Crows?

TO THE PEOPLE.—The following two "drawing notices" from the "Evening Repository" of Canton, O., must surely be encouraging to the rank and file of the thinking proletarian everywhere, though they may make laborfolk suffer a chill:

No. 1.
(There was no speech.)

No. 2.
"James Woods, of Cincinnati, representing the International Clear Makers' Union, was a guest of the local branch of the Union in Canton, Ohio, Wednesday evening. He delivered an address in the Assembly Room of the City Hall, Wednesday evening, at 7:30. All are invited to attend."—"Repository," Sept. 19 and 20.

(There was no speech.)

No. 1.
"James Woods, of Cincinnati, representing the International Clear Makers' Union, was a guest of the local branch of the Union in Canton, Ohio, Wednesday evening. He delivered an address in the Assembly Room of the City Hall, Wednesday evening, at 7:30. All are invited to attend."—"Repository," Sept. 19 and 20.

No. 2.
"James Woods, of Cincinnati, representing the International Clear Makers' Union, was a guest of the local branch of the Union in Canton, Ohio, Wednesday evening. He delivered an address in the Assembly Room of the City Hall, Wednesday evening, at 7:30. All are invited to attend."—"Repository," Sept. 19 and 20.

No. 3.
"James Woods, of Cincinnati, representing the International Clear Makers' Union, was a guest of the local branch of the Union in Canton, Ohio, Wednesday evening. He delivered an address in the Assembly Room of the City Hall, Wednesday evening, at 7:30. All are invited to attend."—"Repository," Sept. 19 and 20.

No. 4.
"James Woods, of Cincinnati, representing the International Clear Makers' Union, was a guest of the local branch of the Union in Canton, Ohio, Wednesday evening. He delivered an address in the Assembly Room of the City Hall, Wednesday evening, at 7:30. All are invited to attend."—"Repository," Sept. 19 and 20.

No. 5.
"James Woods, of Cincinnati, representing the International Clear Makers' Union, was a guest of the local branch of the Union in Canton, Ohio, Wednesday evening. He delivered an address in the Assembly Room of the City Hall, Wednesday evening, at 7:30. All are invited to attend."—"Repository," Sept. 19 and 20.

No. 6.
"James Woods, of Cincinnati, representing the International Clear Makers' Union, was a guest of the local branch of the Union in Canton, Ohio, Wednesday evening. He delivered an address in the Assembly Room of the City Hall, Wednesday evening, at 7:30. All are invited to attend."—"Repository," Sept. 19 and 20.

No. 7.
"James Woods, of Cincinnati, representing the International Clear Makers' Union, was a guest of the local branch of the Union in Canton, Ohio, Wednesday evening. He delivered an address in the Assembly Room of the City Hall, Wednesday evening, at 7:30. All are invited to attend."—"Repository," Sept. 19 and 20.

No. 8.
"James Woods, of Cincinnati, representing the International Clear Makers' Union, was a guest of the local branch of the Union in Canton, Ohio, Wednesday evening. He delivered an address in the Assembly Room of the City Hall, Wednesday evening, at 7:30. All are invited to attend."—"Repository," Sept. 19 and 20.

No. 9.
"James Woods, of Cincinnati, representing the International Clear Makers' Union, was a guest of the local branch of the Union in Canton, Ohio, Wednesday evening. He delivered an address in the Assembly Room of the City Hall, Wednesday evening, at 7:30. All are invited to attend."—"Repository," Sept. 19 and 20.

No. 10.
"James Woods, of Cincinnati, representing the International Clear Makers' Union, was a guest of the local branch of the Union in Canton, Ohio, Wednesday evening. He delivered an address in the Assembly Room of the City Hall, Wednesday evening, at 7:30. All are invited to attend."—"Repository," Sept. 19 and 20.

No. 11.
"James Woods, of Cincinnati, representing the International Clear Makers' Union, was a guest of the local branch of the Union in Canton, Ohio, Wednesday evening. He delivered an address in the Assembly Room of the City Hall, Wednesday evening, at 7:30. All are invited to attend."—"Repository," Sept. 19 and 20.

No. 12.
"James Woods, of Cincinnati, representing the International Clear Makers' Union, was a guest of the local branch of the Union in Canton, Ohio, Wednesday evening. He delivered an address in the Assembly Room of the City Hall, Wednesday evening, at 7:30. All are invited to attend."—"Repository," Sept. 19 and 20.

No. 13.
"James Woods, of Cincinnati, representing the International Clear Makers' Union, was a guest of the local branch of the Union in Canton, Ohio, Wednesday evening. He delivered an address in the Assembly Room of the City Hall, Wednesday evening, at 7:30. All are invited to attend."—"Repository," Sept. 19 and 20.

No. 14.
"James Woods, of Cincinnati, representing the International Clear Makers' Union, was a guest of the local branch of the Union in Canton, Ohio, Wednesday evening. He delivered an address in the Assembly Room of the City Hall, Wednesday evening, at 7:30. All are invited to attend."—"Repository," Sept. 19 and 20.

No. 15.
"James Woods, of Cincinnati, representing the International Clear Makers' Union, was a guest of the local branch of the Union in Canton, Ohio, Wednesday evening. He delivered an address in the Assembly Room of the City Hall, Wednesday evening, at 7:30. All are invited to attend."—"Repository," Sept. 19 and 20.

No. 16.
"James Woods, of Cincinnati, representing the International Clear Makers' Union, was a guest of the local branch of the Union in Canton, Ohio, Wednesday evening. He delivered an address in the Assembly Room of the City Hall, Wednesday evening, at 7:30. All are invited to attend."—"Repository," Sept. 19 and 20.

No. 17.
"James Woods, of Cincinnati, representing the International Clear Makers' Union, was a guest of the local branch of the Union in Canton, Ohio, Wednesday evening. He delivered an address in the Assembly Room of the City Hall, Wednesday evening, at 7:30. All are invited to attend."—"Repository," Sept. 19 and 20.

No. 18.
"James Woods, of Cincinnati, representing the International Clear Makers' Union, was a guest of the local branch of the Union in Canton, Ohio, Wednesday evening. He delivered an address in the Assembly Room of the City Hall, Wednesday evening, at 7:30. All are invited to attend."—"Repository," Sept. 19 and 20.

No. 19.
"James Woods, of Cincinnati, representing the International Clear Makers' Union, was a guest of the local branch of the Union in Canton, Ohio, Wednesday evening. He delivered an address in the Assembly Room of the City Hall, Wednesday evening, at 7:30. All are invited to attend."—"Repository," Sept. 19 and 20.

No. 20.
"James Woods, of Cincinnati, representing the International Clear Makers' Union, was a guest of the local branch of the Union in Canton, Ohio, Wednesday evening. He delivered an address in the Assembly Room of the City Hall, Wednesday evening, at 7:30. All are invited to attend."—"Repository," Sept. 19 and 20.

MARYLAND, AWAKE!

(Continued from page 3.)

and equal duties shall be the share of every man and woman.

Our conditions determine our needs. Owning neither land nor machinery, and working together by thousands in factories, mills, mines, and on farms, producing wealth for the owners thereof, our real need is the collective ownership and control of the means of production and distribution.

When we obtain this collective ownership we shall have industrial democracy, and by industrial democracy we mean a nation in which the people determine under what conditions the necessities, conveniences, comforts, and luxuries of life are produced, as well as the conditions regulating their distribution.

LIFE UNDER SOCIALISM.

Then we can own what we produce by working together.

Then every man, woman, and child will share in these necessities, conveniences, comforts, and luxuries, which will be produced by the social labor of all the able-bodied in society.

Then wealth will become the property of labor and machinery will bear the burden of toil, and the industries will be managed for the benefit of all, and not for the profit of a few.

Then want and the fear of want will be banished forever from the lives of the producers of wealth.

Then we will have the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Then we will have SOCIALISM.

This realization of the Co-operative Commonwealth is the political demand of the Socialist Labor party. It is the party that makes this demand, the only party that represents the interests, the needs, and the hopes of the working class.

Workingmen, let us cease voting for our masters.

Let us cease giving them the legal power to rob us of all we produce.

We outnumber them ten to one, and can easily defeat them at the ballot box.

ON TO THE BALLOT BOX.

There is not a congressional district in Maryland that cannot elect a workingman to Congress if the members of the class will unite on a Socialist platform.

And this is what we are urging you to do: Unite at the ballot box to conquer the capitalist class.

They are our enemies, and stand between us and all the things by which we live.

Conquer the capitalist we must. Therefore let us unite and vote as a class for our class interests.

Let us make a political demand for what we need.

To do this is our duty, for our needs are the needs of the people, and our hopes are the hopes of humanity.

In our hands, and ours alone, rests the destiny of this great country.

In our hands alone is the power to achieve the emancipation of the human race from all industrial slavery and political oppression.

MISSION OF THE WORKING CLASS.

To the Working Class belongs the future.

A glorious historic mission awaits us. United we can achieve the great political purpose of our existence, and that purpose is—

THE ABOLITION OF CLASS RULE AND CLASS OPPRESSION, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SOCIALISM—an industrial democracy in which the who wishes to live by labor shall be given abundant opportunity to produce all that he requires in order to live, while he who wishes to live on the labor of others, as the capitalists live to-day, shall be given the privilege of starving.

Let us join, then, the great international army that is marching toward the Socialist Commonwealth.

Let us join the workingmen of Belgium, who a few weeks ago marched to the ballot box and cast over three hundred thousand votes for the Socialist Revolution.

Let us join the workingmen of France, who last May marched to the ballot box and cast over one million votes for the Socialist Revolution.

Let us join the workingmen of Germany, who last June marched to the ballot box and cast over two million and one hundred and twenty-five thousand votes for the Socialist Revolution.

And finally let us join those workingmen of the United States who last fall marched to the ballot box and cast fifty-five thousand votes for the Socialist Revolution.

THE SOCIALIST CANDIDATES.

A vote for William Whipkey, in the Third Congressional District, will hasten our emancipation as a class.

A vote for Theobald Meyer, in the Fourth Congressional District, will hasten our emancipation as a class.

A vote for John Bonner, in the Sixth Congressional District, will hasten our emancipation as a class.

Workingmen of the farm, of the office, the mine, the store, the shop, and the factory, ELECT THE SOCIALISTS TO CONGRESS.

To refrain from voting is to desert the fight.

To vote for the capitalist candidates is to forge our own chains.

To vote for the Socialist candidates is to take a step toward the Socialist Republic.

For Socialist literature and other information write to Arthur Kepp, Labor Lyceum, 515 West Lombard street, Baltimore, Maryland.

MARYLAND STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P.

Labor Songs.

The attention of the readers of THE PEOPLE is called to the following labor songs:

1—"The Workingmen's Marseillaise," arranged by E. Mohr.

2—"Down with Slavery," words selected from Shelley; music by Platon Brownoff.

3—"The Band with the Hammer," by Peter E. Burrows; music by Platon Brownoff.

4—"On the first of May," by Elizabeth Serber; music by Platon Brownoff.

Price, 10 cents per copy. Send your orders to:

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

64 East 4th street, New York City.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary Robert Handlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Executive Committee—Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Meeting of October 18, with Wm. H. Wherry in the chair. Absent Brown and Kinnelney. The financial report, receipts to week ending October 15, showed \$12.54; expenditures, \$13.10.

A letter was read from the organizer of Section Detroit, Mich., relative to the question of the remission of dues. The position taken and the explanations advanced, seemed contradictory and it was resolved to authorize and instruct B. F. Keldner to closely investigate, during his stay in Detroit, the whole matter and report to the National Committee. The organizers Keldner and Hickey report as to their work in Michigan, Wisconsin and New Hampshire respectively.

The Sections of Cincinnati, Ohio, surrendered their old charters and, having amalgamated into one Section, ask for a new charter; granted. Charles A. Grant, Secy.

The Sections of Chicago, Ill., Pekin, Ill., South Fork, Pa.

The Sections of the party and all other Socialist bodies are herewith urged to push with all their might, the dissemination of the Socialist ALMANAC, just out. It is a book of 222 pages of historical and statistical matter that no thinking man should be without. The ALMANAC being a periodical publication, a smaller supplementary number appearing every three months, subscriptions should be solicited wherever possible. The price for the first, large number, is 50 cents for single copies, and 35 cents in lots of one dozen; the subscription price per year is 60 cents, for which one ALMANAC and three smaller numbers of 5 cents each will be furnished.

Sections should themselves subscribe for at least one copy, to be placed in their library, reading room, archive, or in any other way be made accessible to the membership. Every Section should be heard from. Orders should be sent to the Labor News Co., 64 East Fourth street, the National Secretary; or THE PEOPLE.

L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Secretary.

National Board of Appeals.

To prevent frequent objections against the mode of procedure on matters before the Board, it was on motion decided that, whenever an appeal is submitted to the secretary, the Section whose decision is appealed from, to forward to the Board, within four weeks after such notification in our official organ, their version of the question.

Comrade H. S. Savitsky, for self and others, again appealed from the decision of the Central Committee of Section Buffalo and requests that Section Buffalo be required to permit the comrades, ordered re-instated by the National Board of Appeals, to enjoy the rights of membership. Section Buffalo is herewith asked to submit its reasons for the action complained of within four weeks to the secretary of the Board.

ROBERT HANDLOW, Secretary.

193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

General Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged, \$633.64

Min. State Committee, per B. F. Keldner, 3.01

J. A. S. per B. F. Keldner, 2.25

Min. State Committee, per Algeron Lee, 2.00

C. E. Thompson, New York City, 1.01

Ernest Lemmon, Barre, Vt., .50

Benj. T. Whitehouse, Dover, N. H., 2.30

Wis. State Committee, per B. F. Keldner, 15.00

Total, \$657.69

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

Massachusetts.

THE STATE COMMITTEE has voted to purchase 30,000 leaflets on "War," by Comrade Hanford, and distribute them among the Sections.

Comrade Pearce, the Socialist candidate for Governor, will be arranged with to speak about 10 days, going to New Bedford, Fall River, Pittsburg, and the Western part of the State.

If Sections will arrange for some comrade to entertain these speakers while in their locality it will give the party quite a sum to use for literature.

The State Committee will furnish advertising matter free.

Comrade M. M. Avery speaks: Abington, Oct. 20; New Bedford, Oct. 21; Fall River, Oct. 22.

Hickey, in Haverhill, Oct. 20 and 21; Boston, Oct. 22.

Lyons comrades are holding two meetings a night.

Rather, of Holyoke, speaks in Clinton on Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 15 and 16. Clinton comrades will hold a meeting each week from now until the end of the campaign.

Revere Section holds a meeting Sunday, at 4 p. m. Speaker: Chas. Kroll, of Providence, R. I.

If it is Sections will notify the S. C. C. the hall, date, etc., where comrade Hickey speaks on this tour, they will furnish free advertisement. An appeal for our campaign fund must be made at these meetings, the Section retaining one-half.

L. D. USHER, Secretary.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—For Senator: Byron E. Ford, of Revere. In the Twenty-eighth Suffolk Representative District, for Representative: H. Warren Green, of Revere.

SECTION REVERE has public speakers in the Town Rooms, Broadway, every Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, where we will debate with any or everybody. Dem or Rep, Single-taxer or married, Protectionist or Free Trader, Gold Bug or Silver Bug, voters, bad hung, or any other constitutional who has bugs. Where is Comrade Mahony and Comrade Ferguson? Let us all fall in next Sunday, with every man at his post.

WORCESTER.—A well attended meeting on the common this p. m. with local speakers. Disposed of 100 copies of THE PEOPLE and a good quantity of other literature. Three out-door meetings planned for the coming week, weather permitting.

C. G. MARCY, Organizer Section Worcester.

WORCESTER, Oct. 11.—Report of organizer of Section Worcester for term ending July 1, 1893.

New members admitted in Branch 1: 17; in Branch 2: 1.

Cash on hand January 1, 1893, \$29.73

Stamps sold to both Branches, 29.48

Cash from other sources, 111.61

Total, \$172.82

Expenses: \$16.00

Agitation and other expenses, 152.60

Total, \$168.60

Balance on hand, \$2.16

Officers of the S. C. C.: Hoar, Davis, Jacobson, Walburg, Zeener, Dorsey, Buckland, Swanson, C. G. Marcy and Frostman.

Accepted at joint meeting, Oct. 3, 1893.

W. J. BOAR, Organizer.

BOSTON.—To the Sections and Members of the Socialist Labor party of Boston and vicinity.

Comrades.—A public meeting will be held in Faneuil Hall, Friday, November 4, 1893, at 7:45 p. m., to protest against the arrest of our comrade, George R. Pearce, of Lynn, and Comrades Charles G. F. Claus and David Goldstein, for asserting their constitutional right of assembly and free speech.

The order of parade to the hall will be advertised later. Sections and organizations, in sympathy with our cause are invited to participate in the parade and meeting.

Come one, come all, with music and banners flying and help Rock the Cradle of Liberty before the drop of the Hammer on election day.

Nomination papers have been filed; we have 1,100 signatures more than necessary. Readers of THE PEOPLE residing in

Boston desiring to become members of the party will please communicate with the secretary, Wm. B. Dyer, 1 Olive place. We have Ward organizations formed in Wards 2, 8, 9, 13, 22 and 23, and will organize Wards 13, 14, 18, 19 and 24 when the State campaign is over.

ORGANIZER.

New York.

NEW YORK.—The second conference of trade and labor organizations to make final arrangements for the grand ratification meeting and parade to Union Square Plaza on Saturday, Oct. 29, met on Saturday, Oct. 15, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. 4th street, New York. The Arrangement Committee reported, and recommended the following route for the parade, which was adopted. Start, 7:30 p. m., from Labor Lyceum, 64 E. 4th street, to Second avenue, to 3rd street, to Avenue C, to 9th street, to Avenue B, to 11th street, to Avenue A, to 14th street, to First avenue, to 20th street, to Third avenue, to 17th street, to Union square. It was decided, as in former years, to have platforms erected on the plaza, where speeches will be delivered in the English, German, and Jewish languages. The following speakers will be invited to speak from the main platform: Benjamin Hanford, the Socialist Labor party nominee for Governor, Daniel De Leon, Lucien Sanial, H. Carver, and others. The next meeting of the Conference will be held on Sunday, Oct. 22, 2 p. m., at 64 E. 4th street, New York City.

L. ABELSON, Secretary.

GRAND RALLY of the 18th and 20th Assembly Districts, Tuesday, Oct. 25, at 7:45 p. m. sharp. The parade will leave 246 First avenue, near 14th street, and cover the above Districts, accompanied by the Socialist Band, with flags, banners and torches. The following Assembly Districts are invited to take part: 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th and all others. Come in mobs and bring torches if you can.

THE COMMITTEE.

BUFFALO.—This Sunday, Oct. 23, at 8 p. m., is the regular meeting of the American Branch, S. L. P., to be held at Labor Lyceum, 676 Genesee street. Every member is urged to be present.

Sunday, Oct. 30, at 8 p. m., at the above address, is the discussion of the American Branch, S. L. P. Subject: "The principles of initiative and referendum from a Socialist standpoint." Everybody welcome.

B. REINSTEIN.

ATTENTION, SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A big parade will be held in South Brooklyn on Saturday evening, Oct. 22. It will start at Turn Hall, 16th street, near Fifth avenue, and march north to the Atlantic avenue, to Fourth avenue, to Bond street, to Wyckoff avenue, to Hicks street, to Union street, to Van Brunt street in the 12th Ward, where an open air meeting will be held with our candidate for Governor, Comrade B. Hanford, as speaker.

The following organizations will meet at the following places: At 7 o'clock at Turn Hall, 16th street, 8th and 6th Ward branches, S. L. P., the Polish Branch, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund Branch 135, and the German Socialistic Singing Society of South Brooklyn.

At 7:30, at 4th and Atlantic avenue: Swedish Machinists' Union, S. T. & L. A.; Norwegian-Danish Machinists' Union, S. T. & L. A.; Scandinavian Socialistic Club of South Brooklyn, Scandinavian Workmen's Singing Society of Brooklyn, Danish Branch S. L. P., and Scandinavian Bakers' Union.

At 7:45, at Court street and Atlantic avenue: Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund Branch 13.

Comrades and sympathizers, join us!

Virginia.

SECTION NEWPORT.—Special business meeting on Sunday, Oct. 23, 6 p. m., at 314 37th street.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

64 East Fourth Street, N. Y.

The first number of

THE SOCIALIST ALMANAC AND TREASURY OF FACTS,

prepared by LUCIEN SANIAL, is now out. It is divided into two parts. The first part is HISTORICAL, and tells of the history of the Socialist Movement in Germany, Italy, Austria, Spain, Belgium, and Poland.

The second or STATISTICAL part treats of the development of capitalism and distribution of wealth in the United States; the class struggle; the trusts; progress of bankruptcy; agriculture, manufactures, mining, railroads, and finance; strikes and lockouts; wages and profits; election statistics of the S. L. P., etc., etc.

Two hundred and thirty-two pages of historical and statistical matter that no Socialist can afford to be without. Retail price, 50 cents; in quantities of not less than one dozen, 35 cents each.

Supplements will be issued quarterly so as to keep the Almanac up to date. Subscription price per year for both Almanac and Supplements, 60 cents.

Sections should solicit subscriptions and themselves subscribe for the Almanac for their libraries and archives.

Send orders and subscriptions to the

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,

64 E. 4th street, New York.

Socialist Publications.

ENGLISH.

THE PEOPLE, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. 50 cents per year. Weekly.

The New Charter, 120 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal. 50 cents per year. Weekly.

The Tocsin, 412 Northwestern Building, Minneapolis, Minn. 50 cents per year. Weekly.

GERMAN.

N. Y. Volkszeitung, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. Daily and Sunday, 50 and 82 cents per year respectively.

Vorwarts, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. \$1.50 per year. Weekly.

Cleveland Volksfreund, 237 Clair street, Cleveland, Ohio. \$2 per year. Weekly.

DANISH-NORWEGIAN.

Arbejdere, 6832 Marshfield avenue, Chicago, Ill. \$1.50 per year. Weekly.

ITALIAN.

Il Proletario, 236 Market street, Paterson, N. J. \$1 per year. Weekly.

SWEDISH.

Arbetaren, 35 and 37 Frankfort street, New York, N. Y. \$1.50 per year. Weekly.

POLISH.

Sila, 550 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y. \$1 per year. Weekly.

JEWISH.

Arbeiterzeitung, 9 Rutgers street, New York, N. Y. 75 cents per year. Weekly.

All Socialists Attention!

For Benefit of Campaign Fund

Grand Annual Entertainment and Ball

of the

Socialist Labor Party, 34th & 35th Ave. Dist.,

Saturday Evening, Oct. 22nd, 1893.

At MULLER'S BRONX CASINO, 2994 2998 3rd av., opp. 154th street.

Tickets 15 cts. each.

Music by L. A. 1028, S. T. & L. A. 1028.

PARADE & MASS MEETING of

Socialist Labor Party &

Organized Labor

of the WEST SIDE,

to be held

on Friday, Oct. 21st, '93.

Parade will line up at Labor

Lyceum 312 W. 42nd st., 7 o'clock sharp and

March to Wendell Ave. Rooms, 324-344 W. 44th

st., where a mass meeting will be held. Good

speakers will address the meeting.

Entertainment & Music. Come one! Come all!

Admission free.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The

County Committee representing the Sec-

tion meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in

the hall of Essex County Socialist Club,

78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
—OF THE—
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-affirms the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution